साथ थे। तो अन्य कार्यक्रमों के बजाए अगर हम यह कर सकें कि कम से कम इस साल के लिए, गांधी जी की 125वीं जयंती के साल में, सब लोग, यहां बैठे हम लोग और जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं या जिनसे आपका संबंध है, वे सब लोग मिनिस्टरों सहित कम से कम एक साल के लिए खादी पहने, इस दिशा में सरकार इस साल में कुछ कर सकेगी ? अगर कर सकेगी तो क्या करना चाहती है ?

श्री अर्जुन सिंह: : सभापति महोदय, खादी के प्रचार-प्रसार और उसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में जो योजनाएं हैं, वे तो आपको मालूम हैं। व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर सब लोग यह करें, यह अच्छी बात है लेकिन इस पर कोई जबर्दस्ती तो नहीं की जा सकती है, यह केवल एक विचार है जिसका पालन करना चाहिए।

डा. वापू कालदाते: : कम से कम जो पार्टी वाले हैं, वे तो करें,। अपनी पार्टी में करें, हमारी पार्टी में करें।

Producion and Export of Steel

*43. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken by Government to increase the production of steel in the country;

(b) whether Government have formulated long-term strategies to increase the export of steel.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Government have taken a number of steps to increase the production of steel in the country. Modernisation and expansion of Public Sector Steel Plants has been taken up. Government also have adopted various policy measures to facilitate and encourage the creation of additional steel production capacities in the Private Secttor. These include:

(i) removal of iron and steel from the list of industries reserved for public sector;

(ii) exemption of iron and steel industry from the provisions of compulsory Licensing;

(iii) inclusion of iron and steel in the list of high priority industry for purposes of foreign investment;

(iv) de-regulation of pricing and distribution of iron and steel;

(v) reduction of duty on import of capital goods; and

(vi) liberalisation of import and export policy.

(b) to (d) To increase exports including that of steel, Government have adopted various policy measures such as liberalisation of import-export policy, flexibility of value based advance licencing scheme and convertibility of rupee on trade account. Export of all items of iron and steel is freely allowed. It is expected that export of steel from India will increase to 6 million tonnes by 2001-2002.

श्री इकबाल सिंह: : सभापति जी, आदरणीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिए हैं उनसे यह लगता है कि यह जो प्रमुख स्टील इंडस्ट्री है, यह बहुत ही उन्नति कर रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं मंत्री जी से कि जो हम बाहर के मुल्कों से ब्राजील, दक्षिण कोरिया, जर्मनी, इन देशों से सोफैस्टिकेटेड स्टील मंगवाते हैं भारत के लिए और जैसा इन्होंने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि मार्डनाईजेशन करने के लिए ये-ये कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं तो क्या मंत्री जी यह बताएंगे कि जब मार्डनाईजेशन हो जाएगा तो इन बाहर के मुल्कों से हमें सोफैस्टिकेटेड स्टील मंगवाना पड़ेगा या नहीं ?

दूसरा सवाल मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि ये जो स्टील भारत में बनेगा, यह भारतवर्ष की जो डिमांड है उसको पूरा करेगा या नहीं या इसको हम केवल एक्सपोर्ट में ही लगाएंगे, इतना मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं।

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, the basic idea of modernisation, upgradation and maintenance is to make ourselves self-sufficient in the production

of steel. There is a gap of one million tonnes and this gap is partially covered by import.

The hon. Member has mentioned about sophisticated steel. In the last Budget, the Government of India reduced the duty on import of capital goods from 35 per cent to 25 per cent. The idea is that if you can modernise your industry, it will be competitive in the international market and the import of steel will come down and also we will make our presence felt in the international market in exporting steel which is picking up very well.

As regards the second supplementary, about minimising our import and maximising our export, it can be done only after meeting the domestic demand.

श्री इकबाल सिंह : इन्होंने जो पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में नये प्लांट लगाने की बात कही है और गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, और उड़ीसा मे स्टील उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये ये नये प्लांटस लगा रहे हैं । मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि नार्दन-इंडिया मे जहां देश के उत्पादन का 30 परसेंट स्टील होता है, क्या आपके पास ऐसा कोई स्कीम है कि पंजाब के लिये जहां स्टील की कंजंप्शन बहुत ज्यादा है, वहां आप पब्लिक सेक्टर या प्राइवेट सेक्टर यूनिट लगायेंगे जिससे पंजाब में ही ऐसा कोई इंडस्ट्री लगाई जा सके ताकि नार्दन-इंडिया की डिमांड को वह मीट कर सके ।

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, Punjab has always contributed towards production of steel though they do not have any raw material there. Now also, in the matter of induction and electric are furnaces, Punjab is one of the leading States in the country. Not only that One party has a proposal to set up a steel plant of almost one million tonne capacity. We are extending all possible help to such parties. Now under the new scheme the Government of India has no scheme to start any new public sector unit. It has been delicensed and it is left to the private sector.

SHRI G. G. SWELL: Sir, it is very good to hear the Minister on the steps that are being taken to increase the production of steel in the country. But I would like to ask him as to what the use is of increasing steel production in the country when it is being stolen from the yards. I have recently seen a newspaper report that reveals that about Rs. 1500 crores worth of steel has been stolen from the various steel stock yards in the country. I would like to know whether the Minister confirms or denies this and what steps have been taken to stop this kind of.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, I would only say that the hon. Member has read one part of the news not the other part. This news item came, and he is correct. Such allegations have been made. One Member of Parliament wrote to the Prime Minister also. Subsequently, we have given a proper explanation, and also informed the hon. Member. I have issued a denial which has come in all the national newspapers. Yesterday, the 'Statesman' which carried the original news item, has also given this. I can assure the hon. Member that there is no stealing or pilferage of any steel from any stockyard. Protection has been given.

SHRI MD. SALIM: CAG's comments.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: CAG has never commented on this. The CAG has only commented about the profit. And the profit that we have shown, the CAG said, should have been reduced and because of the fresh notification issued by the Department of Company Affairs revising the rates of depreciation, SAIL have been able to increase their profit. And this is as per the rules. The CAG said that the depreciation has been under stated by about Rs. 76 crores. About the stock, I can take all the responsibility to say that the CAG has not commented. The Accounts and the Report of the CAG are with the Members of Parliament. If it is perused, if it can be proved, I will take the responsibility and I will say that I have given a wrong statement. Kindly go through that. I shall only appeal to the august House that SAIL is a public sector unit which is doing extremely well. Encourage the workers and officers. Don't try to plant

anything by vested interests because there are sections to malign this. You can feel proud about the SAIL. I may be bad. But the SAIL workers and the company are good. Try to help them, please.

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the case of liberalisation of industry, it is a declared policy of the Government to see that we export only value-added products and we discourage the export of raw material. In my State of Goa, the mining industry is in the private sector. That is the only State where the export is done not by the MMTC but by the private hands. And here, instead of discouraging this industry, the Government has given them income-tax rebate on the export of iron ore. And as a result, they earn Rs. 150 crores per year and the mining is done indiscriminatey and there is a lot of pollution also. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps he is going to take to see that this export is discouraged and we import the technology to develop our own iron and steel and see that the scarce raw material is conserved in the country.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, we have enough raw materials, specially iron ore. We produce roughly 54 to 57 million tonnes We consume about 25 to 27 million tonnes and the rest is available for export. The hon. Member is right that our thrust is to have value-added products. And that is why delicensing has been done and 27 units have indicated interest to set up steel plants will need at least Rs. 58,000 crores of investment. Sir, the Prime Minister has taken a decision as far as two years back. Iron ore which is needed for the country will never be allowed to be exported. The first preference is for the domestic consumption. After that, excess will be allowed. Beneficiation of iron ore is needed. Japan, Korea and China, who are taking iron ore, are making the benefication and using it. We have also opened that area, and the Goa mines have now started the benefication plant. And it is a fact that if we send one million tonnes of iron ore, we get roughly 50 to 58 crores of rupees. If we send one million tonnes of finished steel, we get about Rs. 920 crores. So, we should send value-added products. And this is the start, and it is picking up. And 27 new steel plants in the secondary sector have indicated interest and I am sure, in future, they will come up. And we fully share the worry which the hon. Member has expressed, and we are taking corrective steps.

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES: We should discourage exemption of income-tax.

SHRIMATI CHANDRIKA ABHINANDAN JAIN: Sir, as a part of economic liberalisation the Government have rightly decided to privatise some of the public sector undertakings. Steel is one such sector where the Government would like to privatise some of its undertakings. I know for sure about IISCO. IISCO is one instance where steps have been taken to see that we privatise it. In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the obstacles coming in the way of privatisation of IISCO. This is part (a) of my question. Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government would provide budgetary support to IISCO if there is no privatisation of IISCO (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, it is a fact that the Government wanted to privatise IISCO. Global tenders were flotaed, but it ran into rough weather in Parliament. It was referred to the Standing Committee on Industry. The Standing Committee have recommended that the Government of India should do it, with participation by the workforce. Meanwhile, Sir, the Sick Industries (Amendment) Bill was passed. Under this, IISCO came under the purview of the B.I.F.R. The matter was referred to the B.I.F.R As you know, B.I.F.R. is a quasi-Judicial body. I cannot say anything. I cannot say as to what they would do. But on our part, we are having a dialogue with

them. We called other interested parties. We hope that some decision would be taken. But I cannot commit anything here on behalf of the B.I.F.R. It would not be proper on my part to speak on B.I.F.R.'s behalf. (*Interruptions*).

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : : जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है बोकारो में मॉडर्नाइजेशन किया जा रहा है । मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि मॉडर्नाइजेशन खत्म नहीं हुआ है, कब तक खत्म होगा और उसके बाद प्रोडक्शन कितना बढ़ेगा और साथ ही में जो आपने कहा कि

inclusion of iron and steel in the list of high priority industry for purposes of foreign investment' फॉरेन इनवेस्टमेंट का मतलब यह है कि आज जो सरकारी कारखाने हैं, उनके शेयर डिसइनवेस्ट किए जाएंगे या नहीं किए जाएंगे ?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, modernisation would definitely increase...

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: I had asked about Bokaro.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I have not the figures. I will give you. Just wait for a minute. In the case of Bokaro, after modernisation, the increase in production would be roughly, half a million tonnes. Overall, after modernisation, the production of the steel plants of SAIL would go up from the present 8 million tonnes to 10 million tonnes.

Taking into account the production in the secondary sector, by 1996-1997, we would be reaching 23 million tonnes and by 2001-2002 A.D., through the existing and the new steel plants which are already in the offing and those which are already under modernisation, including those which are under induction, and thou who have shown interest we should be reaching a capacity of 36 million tonnes.

Therefore, Sir, steel is an area where the policy of liberalisation, modernisation and opening it up to the private sector has proved to be a successful thing. Investment is coming.

The hon. Member had asked about the investment. Apart from the financial institutions within the country, the Foreign Investment Promotion Board has approved foreign investment to the tune of Rs. 883 crores in the steel sector: The break-up is: Nippon Denro-about Rs. 150 crores; Orind Steel-about Rs. 400 crores: Kalinga Steel-about Rs. 270 crores; and Mid East Rs. 60 crores.

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: I had asked whether you were going in for disinvestment in the case of the present steel plants.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Disinvestment is not coming in the industry. Disinvestment is being done by the Government to meet the deficit in the Budget. We have already disinvested, through the Finance Ministry, 10 per cent. Another 10 per cent is in the offing. It is in the process. We are not a party to it. It is the Finance Ministry which does it. We are allowed up to 10 per cent if we need funds. This is the basic change in the Government's policy. This would help us to get finance for further modernisation and we are going in for the G.D.R. This is the process. Out of the present disinvestment, nothing is coming to the Ministry concerned. All the disinvestments are going to cover the deficit in the budget.

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम
मंत्री महोदय ने हमारे जॉन फर्नांडिस के पूरक प्रश्न के उत्तर में
है ।....

एक माननीय सदस्य : : जॉन फर्नांडिस कहिए ।

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम : : मैंने जॉन फर्नांडिस ही कहा । आपको एलर्जी है, नाम के ऊपर तो मैं क्या करूं ? मैंने जॉन फर्नांडिस ही कहा है । खैर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि फिनिश गुड्स, आयरन-ओर प्रोडक्ट्स एक्सपोर्ट करने में हमें ज्यादा फायदा है, रॉ मैटीरियल के बजाय । इस सिलसिले में उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पास मैन-पावर है, हमारे पास टैक्नालॉजी है, मार्किट भी है और उसमें एक्सपोर्ट भी हम करना चाहते हैं । तो क्या मंत्री महोदय यहां यह आश्वासन

देंगे कि हॉसपेट-बैलारी में हमारे पास जो आयरन-ओर अवेलेबल है और वहां पर जो पहले स्टडी की गयी थी कि वहां पर स्टील प्लांट लगाया जाएगा, डी-लाइसेंसिंग के बाद। मैं यह बात इसलिए बता रहा हूं क्योंकि कर्नाटक के चुनाव के पहले ऐज यूजुअल मंत्री महोदय ने थोड़ा सा प्लांट के बारे में कह दिया, उस तरह से नहीं जो वहां केपेसिटी होनी चाहिए और बेलाडिल्ला में जो आयरन-ओर हमारे पास है, मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में, एग्जिस्टिंग एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में जो एग्रीमेंट जापान के साथ है, क्या इसे कैंसिल करके वहां पर हमारे बेरोजगार नौजवानों को काम मिले, इसके लिए स्टील फैक्टरी लगाने की कोशिश करेंगे ? दूसरी तरफ आयरन-ओर काटकर बेचने और कमीशन लेने की बजाय बैलारी-हॉसपेट में जो आयरन-ओर है, वहां स्टील प्लांट ही लगाएंगे, क्या कोई एग्रीमेंट एन०एम०डी०सी० के जरिए विदेश के साथ नहीं करेंगे कि वह आयरन-ओर और रा-मैटीरियल बाहर जाकर बेच दे, क्या यह आश्वासन देने के लिए मंत्री महोदय तैयार हैं ?

شری محمد سلیم: سبھاپتی مہودے۔

میں مہودے نے ہمارے جان فرنانڈیز کے پورک پوشن کے اتر میں جو جواب دیا ہے۔

ایک منٹ ایک سیکنڈ جان فرنانڈیز کہیئے۔

شری محمد سلیم: میں نے جان فرنانڈیز جی کہا۔ آپ کو الرجی ہے نام کے اوپر تو میں کیا کروں۔ میں نے جان فرنانڈیز جی کہا ہے۔ میرا سوال یہ ہے کہ ایکسپورٹ کرنے میں ہمیں زیادہ فائدہ ہے یا امپورٹ کے بجائے اس سلسلے میں انہوں نے کہا کہ ہمارے پاس مین پاور ہے ہمارے پاس ٹیکنالوجی ہے مارکیٹ ہے اور اس لئے ایکسپورٹ بھی ہم کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو جو منتری مہودے یہاں یہ آشواسن دیں گے کہ ہاسپیٹ بیلاری میں جو ہمارے پاس آئرن اور ایویلیبل ہے اور وہاں پر جو پہلے اسٹڈی کی گئی تھی کہ وہاں پر اسٹیل پلانٹ لگایا جائے گا ڈی لائسینسنگ کے بعد میں یہ بات اس لئے پوچھ رہا ہوں کیونکہ کرناٹک کے چناؤ کے پہلے ایک یونین منتری مہودے نے تھوڑا سا پلانٹ کے بارے میں کہہ دیا اس طرح سے نہیں جو وہاں پر ہونی چاہیئے اور یہ بات نہیں ہے کہ آئرن اور ہمارے پاس ہے مدھیہ پردیش کے بستر ضلع میں لانگ ٹرمنگ ایکسپورٹ کے بارے میں جو ایگریمنٹ جاپان کے ساتھ ہے کیا اسے کینسل کر کے وہاں پر ہمارے بے روزگار نوجوانوں کو کام ملے۔ اس کے لئے اسٹیل منسٹری لگانے کی کوشش کریں گے اور وہی طرف آئرن اور کانکر بیچنے اور کمیشن لینے کے بجائے بیلاری ہاسپیٹ میں جو آئرن اور ہے۔ وہاں اسٹیل پلانٹ بھی لگائیں گے نیا کوئی ایگریمنٹ این۔ ایم۔ ڈی سی کے

†[ ] Transliteration in Arabic Script.

†[ ]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, the hon. Member is not uptodate; perhaps he was busy. Bellary-Hospet is having a new steel plant: Jindal Industries are implementing it. We have assured them of the iron ore which is needed from Bellary Hospet. It will be run according to the COREX tecanology for about one million tonnes. This technology is the first of its kind after South Africa. The advantage of it is, it will not produce steel but will also give additional power. As regards his question whether the Government will consult the Japanese, that was done during the V. P. Singh Government, when they were also a party to t, and we are suffering because of that. Our Government is not going to renew it and give it to them. As I told you in the very beginning itself, Bailadilla iron ore is one of the best iron ores in the world, and it is going to Japan at a throwaway price. A five-year contract was signed. We are not going to renew it in same manner. We will give first consideration to those industries which are needed within the country. Then only we will give it to foreingg cnountries, if there is an excess. This is the firm decision of the Government of India; the Cabinet has taken a decision. Neither the Steel Ministry nor anybody can change it. As regards the question whether we will start new ones, no, the Government of India is not going to start any greenfield steel plants. We shall upgrade, modernize and expand our existing steel plants which have got scope for expansion but, at the same time, if any private sector company comes, we shall consider it. We have formed a task force. Twentyfive areas have been identified, where they can go and start. The West Bengal Government has taken advantage of it, of late, as per our task force report. They are starting and we have assured them all help. More private sector companies are coming, but no public sector company is going to come in the steel sector anymore.

गुजरात में इन्डोर स्डेडियम का निर्माण

*44. **श्री गोपाल सिंह जी सोलंकी:**

क्या **मानव संसाधन विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने राज्य में इन्डोर स्टेडियम के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता का अनुरोध किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी सहायता मांगी गई थी ;

(ग) इस सहायता से कितने स्टेडियमों का निर्माण किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है और कितने स्टेडियमों का पहले से ही निर्माण-कार्य चल रहा है ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1993–94, 1994–95 और आठवीं चवर्षीय योजना के लिए सरकार द्वारा कितनी-कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृति की गई ?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (युवा कार्य और खेल विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुकुल वासनिक):

(क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

(क) 1992–93 से 1994–95 के दौरान गुजरात सरकार से इंडोर स्टेडियम के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) 1993–94 के दौरान जादेश्वर भरौंच में आउटडोर स्टेडियम के निर्माण हेतु प्रबंधक ट्रस्टी, संस्कार भारती ट्रस्ट, भरौंच, गुजरात को सिद्धान्त रूप में 5.50 लाख रूपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई थी। 1993–94 के दौरान भरौंच जिले के राजपीपला में आउटडोर स्टेडियम के निर्माण हेतु सरकार गुजरात सरकार से एक प्रस्ताव

†[ ] Transliteration in Arabic Script.